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Hens in order to do well in winter aced good quarters and a great deal of care. Their fondness for bugs and worms is not an unnatural gaste, the animal matter thus secured supplying a most important element in their food. Indeed, it is largely be-cause they cannot procure this food in cold weather that they so often cense to lay eggs; hence the impor-tance of feeding cut bone, for green cut bone supplies this needed cieeeding thous

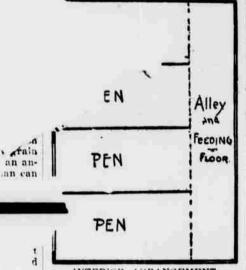


WARM HOUSE FOR WINTER

istrament, and that at a less expense than of is grain can be fed.

Grain should not be omitted, however, and if one can procure some unthrashed wheat, barley, oats and rye, it will greatly repay him to mix and tie them in bundles and occasionally give one to the hens during the winter. They require just such exercise as this will afford them, and for the same reason it is advisable to scatter their grain ration in chaff or other litter, and make them scratch for it.

Very little is gained by grinding grain for towls, because in eating soft food the birds are unable to make selection of kind, but must bols the whole, wet or dry, and take the consequence, even though they be condemned as worthless for not pro-ducing eggs from food which, in the owner's judgment perhaps, is the very thing they need in order to make them lay well. Added to this domineering hens will take more than their share from the trough, keeping the timid ones away, and so become overfed, while the others do not receive enough food. If food is scattered, as it should be.



INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT.

each bird secures her share, according to her industry. Of course, the more industrious she is the more she vill pick up, and, consequently, the ore eggs she will lay. It is the lack they should use long, stiff barrels. Put of exercise when fed soft food that two or three inches of long stalk bay induces the vices of egg eating, feather pulling, etc., idleness begetting injustry in hens as well as in human beings.

It should be borne in mind, also, that too many fowls crowded into one coop, house or compartment make it a hotbed for disease. In poultry culture cleanliness is impor-In order to have hens through the winter nicely and fill the egy basket at all times rapidly, they should be given plenty of green bone. meat, grit, cut clover, connected with an appropriate grain ration, and a good warm house in which to reside.

The kind of "factory" to provide for them depends largely on the loeation and number or in the le Needless to say, a poulterer should always make the most of his circumstances, and the accompanying illustrations show, in a way, how this

may be done. If one has an available spot which slopes toward the south, that is just the place where he should build his hennery, as it is best and even necessary for a poultry house to face to south or southeast. The floor should be excavated into the bank, and a foundation wall laid as is represented in the picture, the top com ing up to the successive levels to accommodate itself to the rising ground. To carry off the water coming down the hill a drain should be laid along beneath the wall and a cement floor put in the whole length of the building. A large window should be inserted in the south end. and a long, narrow one on the side next to the alley, there being a reasonable sized window on the other side to correspond with each compartment, screen doors separating the inmates of these at their keeper's pleasure from the feeding floor. Such a house will prove warm, and if properly ventilated it will give satsfaction.-Frederick O. Sibley, in N.

Chinese Adopts at Cheating. The Chinese seem to be adepts at cheating. They take American flour sacks, fill them with cheap grades, and represent the stuff as genuine Califrom the rankest tobacco sweepings in American packages. They sell the Chinese hams, which revolt the aver-age Romach, for the fine flavored Chicago ham. They soak labels off con-densed-milk came champagne, perfume and sauce bottles, and boxes of confectionery, and stick them on an inticle. The Japanese have for ser-

At this time it is better to let the pullets have unlimited range alone than to let the cockerels run with them.

eral years imitated a superior brand of

American condensed milk and used the

American trade-mark on it.



Sleeps Every Night on a Board Perch

Crowded In Between Two Con-

tented Hens.

every morning.

carry it across the yard.

STRANGE FRIENDS.

floor. From the cow barn next door

Mr. Reindl heard the cat spring from

the perch and went to the door of

the nepnery to see. After killing

the rat, the cat carried it over to the

startled hen and laid it down beside

her, purring assurance, which Biddy

One night recently the cat was

locked out of the henhouse, and after supper the family was attracted

by her yowlings at the door. When

scrambled up the gangway to the perches and took her accustomed

place without a single protest from

The cat is only an ordinary mon-

grel, but in many ways she shows

unusual intelligence. No one eaa ex-

plain the freak which prompted ber

to choose the companionship of

HOW TO SHIP EGGS.

Method of Packing Barrels by

Which the Contents Are Held

Down Scenrely.

or straw venly over the bottom of the

to the depth of one inch. and rub well

Place about three inches of the pack-

ing material over the last layer, and

then about the same quantity of long

straw or hay, as at the bottom. Fill

so that the head must be pressed down

with a lever or by other mechanical

power. This method of packing will

hold the contents so firmly that they

cannot shift in the barrel. In winter

guard against frost by using more packing material, leaving the eggs

further removed from the packages.

Never pack in new oats, straw or chaff;

these will sweat and rot the eggs in a

very short time. Dry oats make good

packing material, but are too expen-

sive. Do not crowd too many eggs in

one packing. For an ordinary flour

barrel from 65 to 70 dozen are quite

sufficient. Put about four and one-

half dozen to the layer up to six and

one-half dozen in the two layers then

decrease again at the same rate.

Count carefully and mark the number

on the head of the barrel. In warm

weather forward the packages by ex-

press. When only a small quantity of

eggs is sent, and at short distances,

they may be packed in mill board par-

titions, an egg in each square cell, 36

in a layer, the whole contained in a

handy-sized packing case, or with care-

ful packing in straw or chaff. Baskets

may be used when there is a sufficient

door was unlocked Tabitha

evidently understood.

chickens.

To prevent insects from getting into newly threshed wheat care should be taken that the bins are perfectly clean. If bins or store-houses are thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed before the grain is placed in them, many cracks and crevices filled with insects will be stopped up. The granary should be made as tight as posible, and thoroughly disinfected each season. Before the adoption of bisulphide of carbon, one remedy practiced was heating the infested grain to 140 degrees. It was left in this temperature from sinks to the bours. The Ordinarily a cat's fondness for chicken costs its whole nine lives, but at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Reindl, 108 Chicago street, Kenosha, Wis., there was, not long ago, a black eat so fond of these fowls that it ture from eight to ten hours. elept every night on a board perch, crowded in between two contented, remedy was difficult to adopt, and was not extensively used. Tobacco, sleepy hens. The animal, two years old, lost all her nocturnal habits of sulphur and many other substances have been recommended, but have not been used with satisfactory reprowling, going to bed with the chickens and waking up at cock crow sults where large quantities of grain are stored. The simplest, most ef-More than a year ago Tabitha took fective and least expensive of all remup with the chickens. The little ones were afraid of her in the beginning, edles for stored grain insects, says the Globe Democrat, is the use of bi-sulphide of carbon. To insure grain but gradually they became recon-eiled to a foster sister. They even from the attack of insects it should be treated with bisuiphide thorough-ly after being placed in the bin. It is ceased to struggle when on occasion Tabitha would pick one of them up with her teeth, kitten fashion, and foul-smelling liquid, which evaporates very readily. The fumes are heavier than air and penetrate the Last summer, before the cat had left the roost on which she slept, a grain, producing an atmosphere in big rat came scampering across the which no insect can live. Although explosive, this material can be han-dled without danger if care is taken not to have lights of any kind around during the fumigation. The material can be thrown directly upon the grain, without injuring it either for

> infection of grain and seeds. PESERVED HIS FATE.

seed or edible purposes. About one pound, equivalent to a pint, is nec-

essary for one ton of grain in store.

It should be poured in soup plates or tin pans, set about the surface of

the grain. The price of bisulphide of carbon varies from 15 to 30 cents per

pound, depending on purity and quan-

tity purchased. There is a grade known as fuma-bisulphide of carbon,

especially manufactured for the dis-

Nebraska Farmer Who Sought a Wife Through a Newspaper and Was Swindled.

A Chicago paper not long since reported the sorrows of a Nebraska farmer, who had been duped by a confidence woman at an expense of about \$1,000. The farmer answered an advertisement in a Omaha paper which stated that a young and beau-tiful woman sought a husband with a good home. Several letters were exchanged and at the solicitation of the would-be bride \$300 to be expended for a diamond ring was forwarded by the farmer. After an epistolary courtship of three weeks he came to Chicago to see his prospective wife, who then enjoled him into purchases of about \$700 worth of wedding presents. On receipt of these she left him, promising to return for the wedding ceremony the next day, and he

never saw her again. It does not seem credible that . man of sound mentality, particularly a hard-headed Nebraska farmer, could be thus victimized, but love is blind, and perhaps the lesson will be worth

all it cost him. Men and women who are worthy Commission merchants publish di-rections for shipping eggs every year. Where farmers combine to ship eggs with the patronize the advertising col-umns of the newspapers. No good, responsible man who can properly provide for a wife need go so far afield to find one. Inquiry among his barrel, then finely cut straw or wheat friends would surely bring to his chaff (never use oats chaff or buckcnowledge some candidate whose recwheat chaff) to a depth of two or three ord and reputation would be open to inches, then a layer of eggs laid upon him. Matrimony is, or should be, a the sides, evenly embedded in the packhigh and holy estate not to be lighting, with the ends toward the barrel, ly entered into with any unknown adbut fully one inch from the stares. enturer or adventuress who resorts Cover this layer of eggs with packing to the newspapers to exploit his or her charms or desires. Heware of the matrimonial advertisement!in between the eggs with the hend.

Farmers' Review. HOW TO STORE ROOTS. A Pit Under the Barn Is Better Than

Keeping Them in the Farm

House Cellar.

Where there is no barn cellar, the roots to be fed the stock are usually stored in the house cellar and carried out daily, entailing a great amount of work. Where the barn has some space beneath it, a dry loca-



DOORS TO ROOT PIT. be dug under some convenient point in the feeding floor and a light wall of brick or stones laid up against the sides, extending up to the barn floor. Through this floor an opening is cut and "bulkhead" doors arranged over it, as shown in the cut. Bank up the brick or stone wall about the pit with earth on the outside, heaping up this banking nearly to the barn floor and there should be no trouble from freezing.-Orange Judd Farmer.

Hints on Corn Hunking. Use a horse to pull over your corr shocks. Take a rope about 18 feet long; attach one end to the singletree, carry the other end around the shock and fasten to singletree, also. See that the rope is around the shock about 20 inches from the ground. A slight pull of the horse will bring over the shock. With a boy to lead the horse and a handy hitch to the rope, you can average a shock a minute, and have it in much better shape for husk-ing than when torn down by hand. You can in this way pull over a day's husking while the dew is on and the will be damper for huski than if left standing till wanted. It will be another advantage to you if you are careful to pull over your 'shocks so that you can face the wind while husking; letting the wind blow the fodder to you and not away-william H. Russell, in Ohio Farmer.

HANDY PARM DERRICK. to and Labor Saved by its Vo More Than Equals That Re-

quired to Make It. A simple and cheaply constructed boom derrick, arranged as illustrated, will be found of much service by a great many farmers, and the time and labor that will be saved by its use will more than equal that required to make it, says an Ohio Farmer writer. When boxes, barrels or sacks of produce are stored in a basement, one man, without some mechanical assistance of this kind, will be unable to lift them from the cellar way and load on a from the cellar way and load on a wagon conveniently, and even if several man engage in the work, they cannot remove and load the articles as easily and speedily without the derrick as they can by its help. A derrick made in the same way, and supported as best suits the case on hand, will often be useful for other nursues such as getting out stone. purposes, such as getting out stone, loading ice, etc.

For the derrick post use a piece of

stout timber not less than four by four inches square, or a round pole, if preferable. The length of this pole will be governed somewhat by the length of the boom and by the situa-



tion of the derrick. For the boom use a round or square piece of light but strong wood, ten to fifteen feet long. Insert a heavy iron pin in the top and the foot of the post, and put on iron bands. Hinge one end of the boom with iron straps and bolt it to the post about five feet from the bottom and on the other end put a band with eyes or hoops, as is shown in the par-tial illustration of the derrick.

If the post is round instead of aquare, as pictured, the boom may be attached by using a band on the post and the iron device on the boom, like those shown in one corner of the same illustration, both of which may be made from a heavy wagon tire and fastened in place by bolts in the holes made for this purpose.

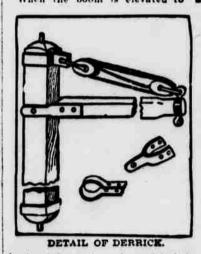
The top of the post and the end

of the boom are connected by a rope and a pair of single pulleys, or, better, by a double block tackle.

The lower pin of the derrick post revolves in a wooden block, having an iron socket or a heavy stone with a hole drilled to receive it, and the top pin is held by a strong projecting wood or iron cleat or one of the building timbers.

The part of the post above the point at which the boom is hinged should be as long as the boom, so as not to have the tackle work with too great a

loss of power.



horizontal position, the article being lifted will be about the right height for loading on a wagon, and the end of the boom may, by means of the revolving post, be swung around to the point desired.

With a double block tackle one man. by ordinary exertion, ought to be able to handle conveniently a weight of 300 or 400 pounds.

By attaching a hay rope pulley to rick or to the building, the rope may be conducted over it and have a singletree attached for a horse when it is necessary to lift more than an ordinarily heavy object from the cellar-

Manures and Potato Scab. It is the common experience that ime and ashes are apt to favor the potato scab. The Rhode Island exper ments showed that this is attrib utable to their content of carbonate of lime which renders the soil favorably alkaline. Similar increase of seab followed the use of soda ash (carbonate of soda), potash (carbonate of potassium) and magnesia. Stable manure of all kinds favors the scab

development, probably for similar rea-son. Fertilizing materials which do not tend to increase the scab and which may even check it are enumerated as follows: Common salt, land plaster, most commercial fertflizers (including superphosphates), sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, kainit, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash.

Howel Trouble in Chicks, Million of chicks die of bowel trou ole. In most cases the cause is overfeeding and the same feed at every meal. Do not feed until 86 hours old Feed oatmeal flakes for the first meal then when the crop is empty feed dry breadcrumbe, next cracked corn, then millet and all kinds of cracked grain. Give a different food at each meal, and never feed until the crops are empty. Rolled milk and milk ourd may be fed every day. Free range should be given every day, and age

Improvement is predicable. It is necessary if the farm is to keep should of the ranch. It gives a man more respect for his stock and for himself. Both have a better standing in the world the nearer the highest standard

world the neares the highest standard of excellence is approached.

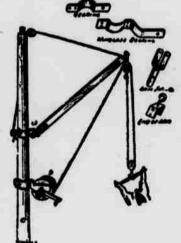
But probably the best argument for improvement is that it pays. A feeder went forth the other day to buy some steers. He found a bunch and had to take them all or none. There were some common ones in the lot which the good ones had to sell. Diaregarding the fact that the good ones would have brought more if sold separately the difference in price was enough to the difference in price was enough to make a man think. The tops brought one dollar per hundredweight more than the scrubs. Suppose they averaged 1,000 pounds. At the price paid the best brought \$40 and the others \$30 per head—a difference of ten dollars. How many steers would the breeder of the scrubs have to raise to pay for a good useful bull? But that is only a part of it. The professors tell us that the scrub willi put on as many pounds as the well-bred animal in the feed lot. That may be, but it does not apply to growth under usual conditions. The well-bred steer will outgrow the scrub, will weigh more at a given age. Not only more per hundredweight, but more weight, and much easier to sell. And still that is not all. The man who goes in for improvement gets a big return that is ot figured in the steer market. He is building up a female foundation the value of which cannot be easily estimated.

Does it pay to breed up? That is no longer a question. The problem is to get people to realize the truth.—Na-tional Stockman.

A STRONG WINDLASS.

It saves Lots of Hard Work at Butchering Time and Its Cost In Insignificant.

When butchering day comes, most farmers it means plenty of hard work and much lifting. The illustra-tion, which explains it fully, will light-en this work greatly. Make it so that it will be strong enough, and that is all that is necessary. The bearing of



THE WINDLASS IN DETAIL

the arm of the derrick at a is arranged to allow the arm not only to rise up and down, but to revolve round the center post in a circle. The windlass (b) can be attached to the post with a stationary bearing or with one like that used for the arm, so that it also can revolve round the post. The diameter of post (c) can be four inches or six inches, or whatever is thought strong enough for the work it is intended for. The bearings of the arm and windlass are 11/2 or 2 inches less in diameter. Any good blacksmith can make them, as well as the other iron fittings needed. The entire cost of the derrick is very small when compared to the work it does. A scalding vat -Orange Judd Farmer.

Feed for Hogs in Winter. hog profitable on corn alone. A hog on corn alone will soon be constipated and feverish and there will be great risk of disease taking hold of him and he will likely die. My plan is to buy mill feed and feed plenty of it to keep them from being constipated. Hogs fed a slop of bran and shorts twice a day will consume more corn than hogs that are fed only corn, and will often make all difference between a profitable and unprofitable business. Hogs should have free access to salt and wood ashes, especially in winter, as they have a tendency to prevent indigestion and worms; no hog will thrive when filled with intestinal worms.-Wesley Mann, in Farm and

Keep the Pigs Comfortable. Good, warm houses will be neces vary for fall litters of pigs, says the Prairie Farmer; not single-sided sheds, where the temperature gets very low in cold weather, but good, warm buildings, where pigs will be comfortable all the time without piling up four deep to keep warm. Keeping pigs warm and comfortable means growth. If in consequence of cold quarters they have to be kept warm by the aid of food, and at the same time kept growing, they will require too much food to make the busiess profitable. There is no reason why any painstaking farmer cannot get as good results from the fall litters as from the spring litters, if he will only make extra efforts along

The Fewl Chelera Germ. Dr. N. W. Sanborn says: The cause of fowl cholera is a minute germ which, under the microscope, presents either a circular or oval outline. It called by some a micrococcus, and by others a bacilius. It is about one-fifty thousandth of an inch broad, and two or three times as long. It grows best at from 85 degrees to 125 degrees P. It has no power of movement, does not form spores and is easily destroyed drying, by the ordinary disinfectar and by a temperature of 132 degrees for 15 minutes.

what ah wants, you meakin', black pup! Whah's dat dolle fo' bits you owes me?" By this time a crowd had ga

By this time a crown and private "You wants to see me on private business, doan' you, Mr. Jones" saked the hapless victim.
"Private nothin'!" roared the mighty Jones. "No, sak, ah sees you right hyeah! You's done me bad, 'n ah wants to disgwace you publicly!

right hyeah! You's done me bad, 'a ah wants to disgwace you publicly! 'N' Gawd knows when ah'll git a bettah chance! Is you goin' to fo'k ovan dat dollah 'n' fo' bits?"

"Dollah 'n' fo' bits foh whut?" demanded the other, who by this time had recovered his nerve and was cautiously alipping his hand toward his razor pocket—"dollah 'n' fo' bits foh whut? Niggah, ah don' owe you nothin'."

"You doan', eh?" exclaimed Jones, drawing his own blade with lightning-like quickness. "Be a gemmun 'n' han' ovah dat cash, er de undahtakah

"Il haff you 'n ha'f a hour!"

"Jones," said the second negro,
weakening, "I don' 'membah 'bout dat
bill—'fo' Gawd, I don'! But 'pears lak I does owe you sumpin."

"Doan' reckamembah, eh?" retort-ed Jones. "Well, jis' lis'en whilst I lets de wheels uv ma reckamembunce revolve 'roun' de axle uv yo' undahstan'in:-Didn't you meet me on de street 'fo' 'leckshun, when you wus dat hungry you couldn't cas' a shad-der, an' axe me foh some financias he'p? An' didn't you git it? Didn's ah exercise ma 'fluence wid de wahd bosses an' git 'em to let you open up a ispectable policy sto'e, wid de un-'n' fo' bits percentage f'om you evals week? 'N' hain't it bin fo' weeks? 'N' has ah had a cent uv ma las' week's salary? Man! Ah'm bin broke foh th'ee days, 'n' cain't stan' no triflin'! Come down wid de cash!"
"'Fo' de Lawd, Jones," exclaimed the policy man, "I hain't got a cent on me; but I'll fetch it 'roun' to yo' private residence in ha'f a hour."

The crowd laughed. "All right," said Jones, "ah'll be erowd dispersed, "doan' you disap-p'int me, er de popalation uv Gweat-sh Nu Y'ok'll hab a sudden fallin' off! Woulan't truss a dishones' man lak you no furder 'n' ah could th'ow a

LOSS OF FORM IN WOMAN.

Too Often the Result of Too Much Artificial Support in Her Young Days.

"After women pass middle age," mys our English contemporary, Health, "they lose a considerable amount of their height, not by stooping, as men do, but by actual collapse, sinking down; this is mainly to be at-tributed to the perishing of the museles that support the frame, in consequence of habitual and constant pressure of corsets, and dependence upon artificial support by them afforded. Every girl who wears corsets the press upon these muscles and rest the free development of the fibers that form them, relieving them of their natural duties of supporting the spine, indeed, incapacitating thete from so doing, may feel sure she is preparing herself to be a dumpy woman. A great pity! Failure of health among women when the vigor of youth passes away is but too patent and but too commonly caused by this practice. Most women, from long custom of wearing the corset, are really unaware how much they are hampered and restricted. A girl of 20, intended by nature to be one of her finest specimens, gravely assures one that her corsets are not tight, being exactly the same e as those she was first put into, perceiving her condemnation in the fact that she has since grown five nches in height and two in shoulder breadth. Her corsets are not too tight, because the constant pressure has prevented the natural development of heart and lung space. The dainty waist of the poets is precise-ly that flexible alimness that is de-stroyed by corsets. The form resulting from them is not alim, but a piece of pipe, and quite as inflexible."

THE MARKETS.

ı		New	York, No	ov. 12.
۱	CATTLE-Na	tive Steers.	8 4 60 9	6 25
1	CATTLE—No COTTON—MI FLOUR—Win WHEAT—No CORN—No.	ter Wheat.	2 60	3 90
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1				45
1	PORK-Mess	81. LOUI		7 16 00
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١	BEEVES-BU	cers	478 9	6 50
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ı	HOGR-Fair SHREP-Fair	to Choice.	5 26	0 00
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ı	BACON-Clear EGGS-Fresh	ar Rib		
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	LAHD-Chole	CHICAGO	*******	. 87
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It may be ag now for ood horse prices for farmers Y. Tribune. ice fees for rood mares

to tell you

t.-National bat an acre the winter arvesting of d to receive and asked to do with n protein n forming the the leh recom

quantity to fill them, but a tarrel nakes the best package.-Farm and Fireside. AMONG THE POULTRY

By having all the internal arrangements of the poultry house morable, they can be taken out if desired when cleaning the house.

of, namely, the large amount of waste food that the fowls pick up. One of the best ways of removing lice from fowls is to let them to do it them-

where they can dust themselves when-

When shipping poultry see that all alets of coops are on tight and that the doors are secure. The first to save less from broken legs or wings, the latter

There is one economical result in poultry-keeping that is often lost sight seives by having a lot of dry earth

ever they feel like it.

To keep down lice, oil the roosts and their supports every two or three weeks with kerosene or carbolic acid. Sprinkle sulphur, tobacco or insect owder liberally in the nests and remove the droppings regularly.

to save loss from escape of birds be-fore reaching their destination-